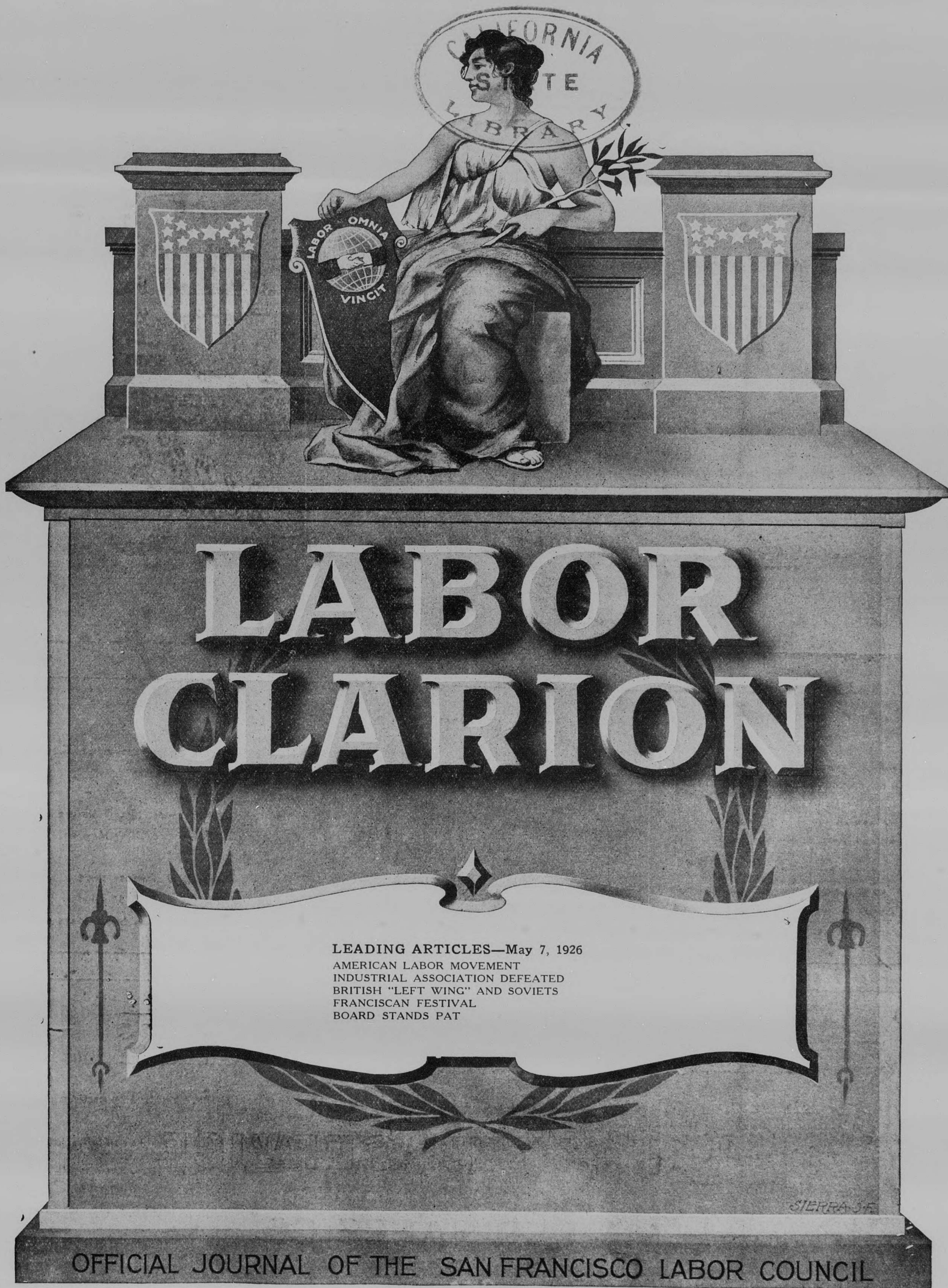


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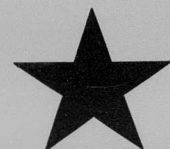
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1926

No. 14

## American Labor Movement

By Helen G. Norton, Instructor in Journalism, Brookwood.

### XII. 1888—1907.

There are several reasons for treating the time between 1895 and 1905 as a unit or period in the labor movement. It is the period which saw trade unionism become a stable, responsible movement which has continued unbroken to the present time. It was during this time that many small unions were joined together to form internationals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; which gives us so many unions with "amalgamated" and "associated" in their names. The year 1907 saw the end of the Federation's policy of attaining political ends by lobbying, and the beginning of non-partisan political action which has been used ever since. All during this period, the courts, both state and federal, were used to combat unionism, and the open shop movement became very strong, especially in the metal trades.

#### Eight-Hour Day.

The American Federation of Labor decided at the 1888 convention to push the eight-hour day as an issue. The carpenters announced that they were ready to lead the way, and it was planned that the miners should follow. By 1891 the eight-hour day had been secured for all building trades in Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Indianapolis, and San Francisco. In New York and Brooklyn the carpenters, stone-cutters, painters, and plasterers worked eight hours, while the bricklayers, masons and plumbers worked nine.

The miners, however, were not so fortunate. Less than one-tenth of the coal miners of the country were organized, and coal prices were going down. A disastrous strike in the Connellsville coke region led the United Mine Workers to abandon the idea of an eight-hour strike.

The first time that the labor movement had to face a really modern manufacturing corporation with its practically boundless resources of war was in 1892 when the strike that has become famous under the name of the Homestead Strike occurred in the plants of the Carnegie Steel Company. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, with a membership of 24,068 in 1891, was probably the strongest trade union in the entire history of the American labor movement, but they were unable to hold out against the corporation.

#### Crushing Defeat.

The defeat meant not only the loss by the union of the Homestead plant but the elimination of unionism in most of the mills in the Pittsburgh region. The power of the union was henceforth broken and the labor movement learned the lesson that even its strongest organization was unable to withstand an onslaught by a modern corporation. The Homestead strike stirred the labor movement as few other single events. It is not unlikely that the election of Grover Cleveland as President in 1892 was due in part at least to the disillusionment of labor groups who had helped the iron and steel manufacturers to secure the high protective tariff of the McKinley bill in 1890.

The real test of the strength and stability of the American labor movement came with the financial crisis and panic of 1893. Gompers, in his presidential report to the convention of 1899, following the long depression, said, "It is noteworthy that, while in every previous industrial crisis the trade unions were literally mowed down and swept out of existence, the unions now in existence have

manifested the power not only of resistance, but of stability and permanency." The aggregate membership of all unions affiliated with the Federation remained near the mark of 275,000 throughout the period of depression. At last the labor movement had become stabilized.

#### Pullman Strike.

The Pullman strike, which began May 11, 1894, is noteworthy because it was the only attempt ever made in America at a revolutionary strike modeled after European uprisings. The strikers tried to throw against the associated railways and indeed the entire existing social order, the full force of a revolutionary labor solidarity embracing the entire American wage earning class brought to the point of exasperation by unemployment, wage reductions, and misery. The American Railway Union had been organized by Eugene V. Debs in 1893 in an attempt to get concerted action for railway employees, and this organization was largely instrumental in the strike. The strike was begun on June 26th and on July 7th Debs and the other principal leaders were arrested, charged with contempt of the United States Supreme Court in disobeying an injunction. President Cleveland sent troops to Chicago, and the strike, which had already been weakening for some days, was given up as lost.

#### Court Activity.

For over a generation labor had been free from interference through legal weapons—injunctions, etc. It will be recalled that in the earliest days of unions, the courts had held that workmen who banded themselves together in unions were guilty of "conspiracy" to injure the employers' business. Eventually, however, this method of attacking unions had died down.

During the eighties there was much legislation applicable to labor disputes. The first laws against boycotting and blacklisting and the first laws which prohibited discrimination against members who belonged to a union were passed during this decade. At this time also were passed the first laws to promote voluntary arbitration and most of the laws which allowed unions to incorporate. When the Sherman Anti-trust law was passed by Congress in 1890, few people thought it could be applied to labor unions. In 1893-94, however, it was used successfully in several labor controversies.

#### Injunctions.

Our friend the injunction which is now such a convenient means for employers in keeping their employees contented and docile, came into use in labor cases in the late eighties and was much used in the nineties. An injunction, of course, is a much better weapon than mere conspiracy charges, because by this means unions cannot merely be held responsible for damage already done to the employers' business, but they can be actually restrained from doing anything that might work injury to the business.

The first injunctions that attained wide publicity were those issued by Federal courts during the strike of engineers against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1888 and during the railway strike of the early nineties. Justification for these injunctions was found in the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

One famous decision of the Supreme Court

growing out of the railway strikes of the early nineties was the Lennon Case in 1897 wherein the court held that all persons who have actual notice of the issuance of an injunction are bound to obey its terms, whether they were mentioned by name or not; in other words, the courts had evolved the "blanket injunction."

#### Open Shop.

The "open shop" movement had its first inning of popularity between 1903 and 1909. It had its beginning in the metal trades, where the National Founders' Association and later the National Metal Trades Association successfully combatted the Molders' and Machinists' Unions. In 1905 the Structural Erectors' Association discontinued its agreement with the Structural Iron Workers' Union, causing a dispute which continued over many years and culminated in the fatal explosion in the Los Angeles Times building in 1911. In 1906 the employing lithographers discontinued their national agreement with the Lithographers' Union, and in 1907 the United Typothetae broke with the pressmen, and the stove founders with the stove mounters and stove polishers.

Two outstanding organizations in this era of the "open shop" movement were the Employers' Association of Dayton, Ohio, and the National Association of Manufacturers which was in charge of the employers' fight on the political front both in Congress and state legislatures.

In the field of politics, the labor movement has reflected to a large degree Gompers' feeling that politics in any party sense was not for labor to dabble with. The last year of the period now under discussion—1907—saw a change from the policy of lobbying for legislation to that of non-partisan political action. That is, labor groups, especially in local and state matters, were urged to line themselves up with whatever party seemed to promise them the most in any given election. Influence is thus swung from the Republican party to the Democratic party from year to year, or to whatever political faction has the most to offer.

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**INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION DEFEATED.**

During the past month the Molders' Union and the Carpenters' Unions of the Bay district have given the Industrial Association the trimming of its brief career. These organizations have made steady and daily gains since the first of April until now the open-shop brigade is in a state of panic and its officers are frantically shouting for help from other enemies of the organized workers, but the spectacle they present has a tendency to scare help away rather than attract it to them. Some of the biggest employers in the city who had stayed with the Association since its organization five years ago have deserted it and informed its directors that they want nothing more to do with it and that in future they propose to manage their business without any interference from meddling outsiders, who know nothing whatever about the technic of the various crafts employed.

The officers of the Bay District Council of Carpenters announce that less than 10 per cent of the jobs now in course of construction covered by the jurisdiction of the organization are today operated on the open-shop basis and that at the present rate of progress, that within another month the open shoppers will be beaten down to a mere whisper. The gains made during the past week have surpassed the fondest expectations of all those having to do with the directing of the contest for the union shop and all are highly delighted with the situation as it exists. They say it means the final collapse of the Industrial Association within a very short time and the removal of a most meddlesome interloper in our industrial affairs.

**FAIL BEFORE SPEEDY MACHINES.**

American textile workers, with high-speed modern machinery, can produce cotton cloth cheaper than the laborers of India, the cheapest paid in the world, said Congressman Ayers.

Before the present tariff law was passed, he said, a woman operating 10 or 15 cotton looms could produce cotton cloth at such a low price that despite their pauper labor, India dealers bought these American goods. Ignoring this fact, the Kansas lawmaker said, textile barons secured tariff rates on cotton goods that average 40 per cent, under the plea of "protecting the American worker."

"Today," continued Mr. Ayres, "an operator runs on an average of 24 looms, and information from the United Textile Workers of America shows that there has been such an increase of production within the past three or four years and thereby a lessening of labor costs per unit of production, and further, with a 10 per cent wage reduction since 1923, that the entire labor cost per unit of production is about 1½ cents per yard."

"It might be interesting to call your attention to the fact that at the present time, 1926, Fall River mills are paying wages of 45 cents per cut of 47 yards of print cloth, while in England the weaver's wage is 51 cents per cut of 47 yards of the same kind of cloth. This is a fair illustration of how these special interests protect American labor against the much-talked of sweatshop pauper labor of Europe."

Conductor—"Change for Marietta! Change for Marietta!"

Country Passenger—"Don't know who the girl is, but I'll chip in a dime."—Union Pacific Magazine.

"Everything depends upon the point of view," quoted the parlor philosopher.

"That's right," agreed the mere man. "A woman in a décolleté gown may be shocked at the sight of a man in his shirt sleeves."

**CHILD MANAGEMENT.\***

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

**8. TEACH TRUTH BY EXAMPLE.**

There is no better, more logical, nor surer way of developing the habit of truth in the child than by permitting him to live in an environment where he may have truth as an example to imitate. Moralizing in an abstract way about the beauty and value of truth has but little effect in establishing the habit of truthfulness during the early years of childhood. Parents should avoid letting a child develop the habit of lying merely because it is easier for them to avoid the issue than to meet it squarely. The lying of children is not infrequently the imitation of the same practice by other members of the family who themselves are inclined to meet every issue in life either by self-deception or by deception of others. The ever-useful headache, saying that one is out when an undesirable neighbor calls, lack of frankness between the parents in simple household matters, and warnings to the children of "Don't tell your father" or "Don't tell your mother" tend to give the child an idea that evading the truth is perhaps a very useful bit of technic in dodging new, untried and difficult situations.

It is not difficult to teach most children that telling the truth is worthy of effort, inasmuch as it brings them approbation of those with whom they have to live and adds to their material pleasure. This may be accomplished by giving them an environment of truth telling and by demonstrating to them that lying will invariably work out to their disadvantage.

\*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

**DENIED EQUALITY BEFORE LAW.**

The New York Legislature has decreed that the attorney for a defendant in a criminal case shall state his defense after the state has presented its case. Judge McIntyre of New York City says the act "is clearly unconstitutional."

"The Constitutions of the United States and New York," the court said, "do not presume that a man is guilty or that he will have to offer any defense until the state has produced evidence sufficient to have a jury pass upon the merits of the case."

Judge McIntyre's plea for fundamental rights is ignored by the labor injunction judge.

Prior to a comparatively few years ago, court orders, known as the injunction or the equity process, were not used to interfere with personal rights or to apply in cases where the plaintiff had other legal remedies.

The purpose of the injunction is to defend property rights—to secure justice—only after all other remedies fail. Then the plaintiff may appear before a judge with a plea for relief.

With the development of industry, tricky lawyers and usurping judges brought strikers under the equity process by claiming that property is injured.

The right to cease work and permit others to do likewise is ignored because, the plaintiff avers, his business is injured.

This exaltation of the dollar over human rights permits the judge to set aside guarantees assured every citizen. The next step is to bring the striker before the judge and compel him to prove he has not violated the court order.

This permits the judge to try the case, to pass judgment and to pronounce sentence.

The court justifies his action by pointing out that the worker has not been denied fundamental guarantees because he was not punished under criminal proceedings, but by the equity process;

that he was not charged with violating law, but of violating a court order not to violate law.

This sharp practice can be expected from those who defend injustice. They dare not discuss the issue from the standpoint of human rights and the original purpose of the injunction process.

As usual, they becloud the issue. More than this, they untruthfully charge that labor asks special privilege before the courts of our land.

Trade unionists ask opponents to discuss the principle involved. The injunction should be used as originally intended. When workers are accused of violating law, give them the same rights as other citizens.

This system does not have the strike-breaking value of the labor injunction, but it will prove that in this land of the free all men are equal before the law.

**TRIAL RIGHTS IMMUNE.**

Judge McIntyre, in general sessions court, New York, challenged the constitutionality of the Baumes crimes bills, recently passed by the legislature, which would compel counsel for the defendant to make his opening address to the jury following the presentation of the state's case by the prosecution.

This law does not take effect until July 1, but Judge McIntyre expressed the belief that it was unconstitutional.

"The Constitutions of the United States and the State of New York do not presume that a man is guilty or that he will have to offer any defense until the state has produced sufficient evidence to have a jury pass upon the merits of the case," said Judge McIntyre.

"In fact," continued the court, "a defendant is never required to make an opening address at all, even if, in the opinion of the presiding judge, a sufficient case has been presented to warrant conviction unless a defense is offered."

The court let it be understood that the legislature cannot take these rights from accused persons.

"The act is clearly unconstitutional," he said.

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# IN RE NEW PANTAGES BUILDING. (An Open Letter by H. Kidd to Idwal Jones, Art Critic.)

Dear Sir: Having but recently read your eulogy of the architectural qualities of our latest prominent building, I have decided to take your quiescent spirit to task and inquire why you should approve of the rapacity of present-day architects as well as the execrable taste of the men who employ them?

Well, sir, as you are a contributor, and, I presume, a reader of our foremost critical periodical, the main object of which is professedly the smashing of all the pretentious claims of fakers when it comes to deciding between qualitative and quantitative production, and further, that you also know "of Gelett Burgess and his valiant raid upon the art of a former decadent dentist," one really expected something different than such clichés as: "those versed in architecture will view this building with respect and interest," and that "the most discerning will pronounce it authentic."

That those versed in architecture will view this structure with interest is quite true; they will, my dear Jones, and what is more, with amazement! But what about the discerning ones, will they, as you say, kneel before its authenticity? Let us see.

The word "authentic" means, "that which accords with the facts, reliable, genuine as opposed to spurious, etc." Now can you truthfully say, without disturbing the spirit of William Morris, that this hideous, plaster-cast mass of gingerbread (to use a mild term) "accords with the facts"?

"For who would keep an ancient form  
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?"

Will the sight of this monstrosity enoble anyone but the Babbitts who built it? And any exhilaration they get will only be the feeling of attenuated power that a delicatessen dealer gets when he has managed to sell a little girl fourteen ounces of cheese for a pound. Has it dignified the workers who produced its lithographed arabesques and cast iron ornaments topped by inverted sewer-pipes on an imaginary roof? The great tragedy is that they do not know the difference! And you, you who do know the difference, refuse to enlighten them. You, who get part of your living by sneering at the art of the philistines, allow the "master builders" to break all the pledges of the craft and throw this "operative deceit" in the face of a community "where wealth accumulates and men decay."

If all the ornamentation scattered about the walls of this imposition were genuine, the thing would still be a horror in the eyes of all fastidious people, for architecture does not consist in beautifying building, but, on the contrary, in building beautifully. In the words of a master craftsman: "Architecture is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatsoever uses that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power and pleasure." "What does all art do? Does it not praise? Does it not glorify? Does it not select? \* \* \* It strengthens or weakens certain valuations."

As a member of the intelligencia, then, you evidently believe in weakening the valuations of the workers, make them lose faith in themselves; in short, you are contributing to their soul decay! "You believe in this machine ornament and cast-iron work, all these stamped metals and artificial stones \* \* \* all the short and cheap and easy ways of doing that whose difficulty is its honor

\* \* \* We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves nor shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all \* \* \* There is dreaming enough, and earthiness enough, and sensuality enough in human existence without our turning the few glowing moments of it into mechanism."

I have no doubt that you could give plenty of "reasons" for praising when damning is in order, but, as you say, "this is a commercial age, and to make such things is remunerative work," and perhaps "you have to deliver a snappy talk on 'Color in Commerce' before the Ad Club!" so I will cease to burden you further with my lamentations.

## FICKERT AGAINST BLUE SKY LAW.

We take the following story from the columns of the April 26 issue of the Spring-Street Journal, a financial publication of Los Angeles, and give space to it only because it shows the line of activity in which the former District Attorney of this city is now engaged in opposition to a law which was enacted for the protection of the public against fake stock and bond salesmen:

"Marked enthusiasm was manifest at the dinner meeting of the newly-organized Mineral Industry League held Wednesday evening, April 14, in the main banquet hall of the City Club, 833 South Spring street. It was attended by more than 100 men and women identified with the mining and oil industries of California, Nevada and Arizona, all of whom made it known in no uncertain terms that they are heartily in favor of the purposes of the body, to seek legislation which will stimulate development of the natural resources of the West.

"Charles M. Fickert, who was District Attorney of San Francisco at the time of the enactment of California's Corporate Securities Act, presided as chairman. He fully explained the objects of the League and his remarks brought forth vociferous applause. Addresses were made by Ben L. Blue, formerly a deputy corporation commissioner of California; Maurice J. Sullivan, Lieutenant Governor of Nevada; Judge F. C. Robertson, principal owner of the Croesus mine in Idaho; George R. Hay, a Los Angeles mining man; J. A. Murdock, who spoke in the place of R. F. McClellan, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County and a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination at the forthcoming primaries, who was unable to be present as he had planned; John L. Steele, first Mayor of Valdez, Alaska; W. W. Watterson, a well-known banker, mine operator and manufacturer of Inyo County, California, and Gerard Ryzek, a Los Angeles attorney who specializes in corporation law."

"Has the son you sent away to college got his degree yet?"

"I should say so. Why he wrote last week that the faculty had called him in and given him the third degree. That boy's ambitious!"—Boston Transcript.

"You must not see him any more,"

She heard her mother say

And, though she might her fate deplore,

She promised to obey.

"I must not see you, Tom," she said,

When he appeared that night.

"Why, then," the thoughtful youth replied,

"We must turn out the light!"

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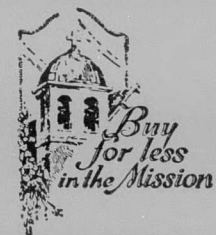
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**BRITISH "LEFT WING" AND SOVIETS.**

By William English Walling.

New evidence that Moscow is directing the so-called "Left Wing" of British Labor appears in a recent pamphlet by the well-known British radical, G. D. H. Cole, himself an active leader of the Left Wing—otherwise known as the Minority Movement—and an ardent friend of Moscow.

Cole writes that "the Red International Labor Union is a purely propagandist body, represented in this country (Great Britain) by the Minority Movement." This sentence, which appears in the pamphlet, "Industrial Policy for Socialists," is an admission by an insider that the revolutionary Minority Movement, though avowedly non-Communist, is directed by the Moscow dictatorship, since the Red International of Labor Unions is simply a branch of the Communist International owned and operated by Moscow.

The situation is brought home to American unionists by the fact that A. A. Purcell, British labor's fraternal delegate to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who came to this country to form a Bolshevik "united front" between his organization and the Red International and the American Federation of Labor, is one of the chief leaders of the Left Wing or Minority Movement. The Berlin Vorwaerts, the leading organ of German labor, says in a recent number that Purcell is not a Socialist but a Communist. Vorwaerts writes:

"The alleged Socialist and chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Purcell, is in reality a Communist and regards his task inside the English trade unions and inside the International Federation of Trade Unions as that of forming Communist nuclei.

"Purcell is not a Socialist, he is a Communist; he is not a fighter for the International Federation of Trade Unions, but a fighter against it, and wants, if possible, to destroy it. His alleged wish for the united front, which lays the basis of a split, is nothing but an application of the well-known methods of Lenin."

The question as to whether Moscow and the Left Wing are to control British labor or whether British labor is to control itself will soon be decided. The great coal mining crisis is on and either Moscow will usurp the leadership or Moscow will be eliminated. There is little doubt that British labor will find not only that the regular labor union leaders can secure better terms from employers and from the nation, but that they can put up a stiffer fight both on the economic and on the political field. Moscow fights exclusively with lies and lying phrases—as an open preparation for fighting with arms. All of which is pure wasted effort—to say nothing of its villainy—in an intelligent and democratic country like Great Britain. Such propaganda and violence has one effect and one effect only—to weaken the movement.

No doubt British labor will throw off the Moscow incubus as soon as the coal crisis has passed. Nothing can be done while the battle with the employers is on—and the Communists camouflaged as "Left Wingers" are taking foul advantage of that fact to usurp every position of power and "to prepare the working class for revolution." But as they proceed from outrage to outrage, sully the name of British labor, they are unintentionally preparing for the day of reckoning when the coal crisis is over.

**OPPOSE CONVENTION.**

By a vote of nearly 10 to 1, members of the International Molders' Union declared against holding a convention.

**BUOYANT LABOR MARKET.**

The April number of the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the State Labor Commissioner, Walter G. Mathewson, shows a slight increase in employment and wages in the month of March, 1926, compared with the preceding month.

The bulletin is based upon reports received from 710 large California establishments which employed 137,485 wage-earners in March, 1926, compared with 136,528 workers employed by these establishments in February, 1926. This represents an increase of about 1 per cent over the number employed last month. The total weekly payroll of these 710 establishments increased from \$3,938,669 in February, 1926, to \$4,018,520 in March, 1926, an increase of \$79,851, or 2 per cent. Similarly, the average weekly wages of the workers in these 710 establishments increased from \$28.85 in February to \$29.23 in March, an increase of 1.3 per cent.

The largest increases in employment are shown in the manufacture of agricultural implements, wood manufacturers, including sawmill and logging operations, stone and clay products, ice manufactures, mineral oil refining, millinery and confectionery and ice cream.

Among the industries showing decreases in employment in March compared with February are the following: Brass, bronze and copper products, leather and rubber goods, textiles, women's clothing and the canning and packing of fish.

According to Dr. Louis Bloch, statistician for the Labor Commissioner, employment conditions in April will show a decided improvement over those in March, 1926. This prediction is made upon available statistical data on fluctuation of employment in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**OPPOSE ANTI-STRIKE LAW.**

Trade union opposition to Colorado's anti-strike law is increasing. Under this act workers cannot suspend work until they give 30 days' notice to the State Industrial Commission.

The State Federation of Labor has repeatedly denounced the law. The Stage Employees' Union, it is stated, is considering having its delegates to the coming international convention attack the legality of the law.

Friends of the law would extend it to other states, and President Green of the American Federation of Labor has notified officers of the State Federation of Labor that this will be opposed.

**ANOTHER POWER GRAB.**

Private water power exploiters are asking Congress to abstract several thousand acres from the Yellowstone National Park and hand them over to the State of Idaho. This land includes the cascade section of the park, which can be harnessed for commercial purposes.

Advocates of the plan plead that the transfer would create "no precedent" when other exploiters ask for similar courtesies.

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## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## HOW OLD IS ANN—AN AFTERMATH.

The solution of the problem of Ann's age is the same today as it was a generation ago. Of course, nearly everybody today is capable of solving the problem. That is the reason we said last week that it was difficult to be serious and solemn about it. But a generation ago folk had lots of fun out of it. They, or some, proved that Ann was older than Mary, and they cut up other fantastic capers that made Mary and Ann, if not the angels, weep.

The farther I get along in life the more I am impressed with the value of mathematics as a foundation for education—if education is to give us power to do things, and of the uselessness of mathematics if education is designed to provide us with power to do our fellows. A soft answer turneth away wrath, but mathematics teaches us to think clearly, to reason logically. Maybe it is not important that we should think clearly or at all, or that we should reason logically or at all.

The world's greatest philosophers have not always been philosophers in all things. Pythagoras, for instance, who lived in the sixth century before the Christian era, is reputed to have evolved and taught the theory that the earth rotated on its axis and that the sun was the center of the universe. The theory is the foundation of modern astronomy, but it seems to have been forgotten until Copernicus in 1543 reannounced it. Despite the sound scientific attitude of the ancient Greek, by some mystical insight he learned also and taught as a fact that it was wicked to eat beans. In the light of the twentieth century it is not defamatory to say that Pythagoras probably knew his astronomy, but he didn't know his beans!

We in America all pretend to have a very deep interest in education. We have to pretend that because education is a public enterprise. But seldom do we inquire into the purposes back of education. The chief purpose, no doubt, is to turn out law-abiding citizens; fellows who will not try to turn things topsy-turvy under the guise of "progress" or other somewhat idiotic slogan, but who will accept things as they are at least until things as they are become demonstrably bad and the remedy proposed can be demonstrated to prove a workable basis for reform.

To me, about the saddest thing in the world is the fellow who finds it utterly impossible to demonstrate such a simple problem as that involving Ann's age who will set out intrepidly to reform a civilization that has been ages in the making, whose vague and irrational nonsense so beclouds his mind that he simply can't lay down the premises necessary from which to demonstrate Ann's age.

"Oh, I never did like arithmetic" is a happy alibi that may be heard when such fellows are asked, "How old is Ann?"

"I never did like arithmetic" means "I always disliked arithmetic." The reason for such dislike is perfectly clear. To understand elementary mathematics—arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry—a fellow must think. If he cannot master these elementary subjects—he can't think, or he won't think, which amounts to the same thing.

Thinking is hard work. Most of us find thinking difficult and some of us find it impossible. If you, gentle reader, solved the problem of Ann's age, you can think—not very deeply, perhaps—but you had to think clearly and logically in the working out of the solution. If you tried to solve the problem and found it beyond your capacity—but you will be charitable with yourself!

## FRANCISCAN FESTIVAL.

Mission bells will ring in tuneful cadence from miniature belfries at the Franciscan Festival to be staged in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, May 10 to 15, under direct supervision of the Franciscan Fathers, Rev. Father Bernardine, O. F. M., general director of the festival.

Santa Barbara Mission, recently destroyed by earthquake, will be the beneficiary of the festival, San Francisco's characteristic contribution to the restoration fund.

California's Missions, famed throughout the civilized world, will be reproduced in replica and arranged around the Auditorium in the order of their establishment by the Padres.

The trail of the Franciscans will also be featured along an improvised El Camino Real. Historical and educational values will be attached to this display of the pioneer work which recorded milestones in the formation of Western civilization and marked the progress of the heroic Padres.

Colorful costumes worn by modern San Francisco beauties in their characterizations of Spanish señoritas will contrast with the somber garb of the monks who emulate the activities of their illustrious forebears. Gay and festive scenes during the progress of the fete will include Spanish fiestas, dancing, sparkling music and diversified entertainment.

More than 150 organizations of prominent men and women representing a membership enrollment of thousands of interested workers are participating in this week's final preparations, under the direction of Harry I. Mulcrevy, executive chairman of the festival committee.

Monday will be San Francisco night, with Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and other public officials in charge. Organizations to which Monday evening has been allotted are: Third Order of St. Francis and the congregations of St. Boniface and St. Anthony Churches.

The festival will not open Monday afternoon as the entire day will be required for the installation of booths, displays and a tremendous quantity of merchandise which will be sold in the various booths.

Children from all the public schools of the city have been invited to attend the afternoon sessions of the festival, commencing Tuesday, as complimentary guests of the committee, in order that they may see the instructive displays of the famous old missions in miniature.

Special nights have been assigned to organizations for the remaining five days of the week as follows:

Tuesday—Fraternal night, under the auspices of the B. P. O. Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Eagles, League of the Cross Cadets, Improved Order of Red Men and Degree of Pocahontas, A. O. H. and Ladies' Auxiliary, Y. M. I., Y. L. I., Knights of Columbus and Catholic Daughters of America.

Wednesday—Club night, South of Market Boys and Girls, David Scannell Club and Ladies' Auxiliary, El Camino Club and Auxiliary, Siena Club, Alhambras and St. Margaret's Club.

Thursday—Industrial night, organized labor, manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants of San Francisco.

Friday—California night, Society of California Pioneers, Association of Pioneer Women of California, Native Daughters and Native Sons of the Golden West.

Saturday—Closing night, "The Padre," Buick car, hope chest, radio and many other feature gifts will be awarded.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1926

That ex-convicts and thugs have been brought to San Francisco to fight the battles of the open shoppers has been proven, and that the increase in crime in this city is to some extent to be attributed to this fact there can be no gainsaying. The enemies of organized labor, however, care nothing for the damage their tactics bring to innocent citizens and to the municipality itself. They are only interested in destroying the unions in the hope that in that way they may be the better able to prey upon the wage workers and increase their own immediate profits. The people, therefore, should make it plain to them that they will not long tolerate such a condition of affairs as the greed of this little handful of men has brought upon the city, and that the time to call a halt is now at hand.

Air used to be free. No man was so poor that he could not talk although he might get in trouble for what he said. Now, however, some men can talk over radio broadcasting stations to thousands, yes, millions, of people whom other men, denied access to those stations, can never reach. That is a real problem in a democracy. It is no substitute for a radio to hire a hall or print a pamphlet. And the controllers of radio are in a real sense controllers of a democracy. Obviously we cannot all have our own broadcasting stations. There are only 89 wave lengths which under present conditions can be used for broadcasting purposes. These wave lengths at present can carry not more than 550 stations. Actually, the number of effective stations will be comparatively few. Only the bigger stations can make the necessary tie-ups and provide the necessary programs to hold big radio audiences. The problem is to control the big stations and to see that different points of view are given a chance for public presentation. Up to the present time Herbert Hoover has been in control of radio licenses. Under the most recent decision of the court there seems to be no effective control of radio whatever. Anybody can use any wave length. Some legal control must be set up. It must not be set up under a particular Cabinet officer. The power of one political functionary to grant or refuse licenses might well be for an ambitious man the power to elect himself President of the United States. Any new legislation must provide a commission for the sole purpose of regulating radio.

## Board Stands Pat

Last week the Industrial Association of San Francisco sent out notices to its members and many others calling upon them to attend a meeting in the Merchants' Exchange which had for its purpose the mapping out of plans to compel the Board of Supervisors to back up on the resolutions adopted the previous Monday concerning the manner in which the police force of the city was being used in the controversy between the Industrial Association and the Carpenters' Union. Those who attended this meeting proceeded in a body to the City Hall, and it was plain from their language, the manner of conducting themselves and the general atmosphere with which they surrounded themselves that they expected the city officials to be frightened into abject submission to their demands, but they were sadly disappointed, because the Board, by a vote of 14 to 3, refused to alter a line in its resolution. The arrogance of this little handful of would-be dictators is clearly indicated by the language of the resolutions adopted at their meeting on Monday. Here it is:

"Resolved, That we do hereby publicly pledge ourselves to take any measures necessary to enforce the law and stamp out the wave of violence and crime that has been and is now threatening the peace, progress and prosperity of our city and the safety of its citizens; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be served on the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, the District Attorney, the Chief of Police and the judges of the Police Courts of the City and County of San Francisco."

It will be noted that this band of greedmongers talks about enforcing the law and stamping out the wave of violence and crime in the city. Who are these brazen blusterers, and where did they get the idea that the duly constituted authorities of the municipality would permit them to take over the enforcement of law and the government of the city? Then another part of the resolutions shows how seriously they take themselves by declaring that a copy of their resolutions be "served on the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, the District Attorney, the Chief of Police and the judges of the Police Courts." Just think of *serving* this notice upon these duly elected representatives of the people of San Francisco! A more brazen and insulting attempt to intimidate the officials of an American city has, perhaps, never before been attempted anywhere in this country, but, fortunately for the people, they have not elected to public office cringing, servile cowards who would bow to a small band of babbling nincompoops who utter such silly threats as do the Industrial Association meddlers.

The progress that the wage workers have made in this city, the better conditions that even unorganized workers enjoy and the proud position San Francisco occupies in the United States, all are entirely or very largely due to the perseverance and intelligence of those who have learned how to organize, to work together and, when necessary, strike together, and no amount of the bluster and babble of this band of meddling disturbers will suffice to change this conditions of affairs or in the slightest degree frighten or deter the organized workers in the pursuit of their legitimate objects and purposes.

The speakers for the organized workers before the Board of Supervisors last Monday had the right on their side, while the Industrial Association trouble breeders were wrong in every particular, and the vote of the members of the Board confirming the previous action indicated beyond the possibility of doubt that every fair-minded person present appreciated the fact that a little handful of men, calling themselves the Industrial Association of San Francisco, were attempting to interfere with the people's representatives in the performance of their sworn duties.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

That the British miners have a just grievance there can be no question whatever. For years they have been operating the mines under a scheme of things that has prevented them from receiving a living wage, while other men who have done nothing at all to produce a pound of coal have been reaping profits out of the mines in the shape of royalties merely because they were born of certain parents. The miners, therefore, deserve to win their contentions for better pay and conditions, and we earnestly hope they shall be able to do so. While the great industrial upheaval now going on over there is attracting the attention of the world, it is still a purely British question, and any comment from us could not possibly be of advantage or benefit to anyone in determining the outcome. The situation is undoubtedly much more serious than anything that has ever before taken place in England, and while all will hope for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties in the interest of the workers, he would be a rash individual who would resort to prophecy.

Loyal trade unionists, men and women who become members of unions with the idea in mind of being helpful to others while helping themselves, always demand the union label on the things they purchase. The other kind, the men and women who only become members of unions out of a purely selfish desire, generally fail to demand the union label, and as a consequence they hurt themselves and harm their fellows. The whole labor movement suffers because of the ignorant selfishness of these poor deluded souls. They think they are helping themselves, but the truth is they are helping their enemies even more than they are helping themselves. They need but look about them to become aware of the truth of the situation. That kind of selfishness does not pay.

The trade union movement "is not a laboratory where you may experiment with different theories and plans," said Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing striking fur workers in New York City. "Trade unionism," he said, "is a practical movement which holds fast to what it has secured and is going on to gain more and greater objectives." In referring to the tendency of the younger element to often be impatient, President Green said he appreciated this impatience, but youth has not experienced the conditions under which older trade unionists had worked. In pleading for harmony between workers, he said nothing pleased the enemies of labor better than to see "the family of labor torn by dissension and hate."

While a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers was assuring North Carolina citizens that New England is losing textile mills because of organized labor, Governor McLean was ordering a probe of the night work of women and children in North Carolina cotton mills. These mills are unorganized. They have a free hand to exploit women and children, who are forced to labor during the night. This is an ideal condition, from the N. A. of M. standpoint. The N. A. of M. man recalled the adage: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." While he was talking within 30 miles of the North Carolina capital, the governor agreed to investigate the claim of many citizens that the policy of these anti-union operators is an economic wrong and a social evil that will bring disaster to the state. What price "freedom"?

## WIT AT RANDOM

Ian Maclaren tells somewhere a sweet story of his native Scotland—that while sauntering along a country lane one hot afternoon he met a bonnie wee lass all humped up and red, and puffing with the weight of a chubby laddie she was carrying.

"Isn't he too heavy for you?" asked the dominie. "He's not hivvy, sir," came the reply, with a smile of loving pride. "he's ma brither!"

The Paris police have arrested a man who apparently has a mania for tearing buttons off people's clothes. We shall be very surprised if he does not receive a tempting offer from our laundry.—The Humorist (London).

## LOUISVILLE WOMAN WINS WRIGHT PRIZE.

After making out three lists, Mrs. Frances F. Bell, 1432 West Jefferson Street, closed her eyes, ran a hatpin through one of them and thus won the first prize of \$200 in gold in the Right Hand Puzzle of the Wright Players.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WANTED—Husband would like to exchange wife, who is too affectionate, for good cook. Address 2466 Guard.

WANTED—Information as to whether husband who wants to exchange his wife for cook is self-supporting. Address 2496 Guard.—Classified ads in Oregon paper.

Sandy Macpherson came home after many years and met his old sweetheart. Honey-laden memories thrilled through the twilight and flushed their glowing cheeks.

"Ah, Mary," exclaimed Sandy, "ye're just as beautiful as ye ever were, and I ha'e never forgotten ye, my bonnie lass."

"And ye, Sandy," she cried, while her blue eyes moistened, "are jist as big a leear as ever an' I believe ye jist the same."

Former Congressman Charles R. Davis of Minnesota relates that one afternoon a train on a Western railroad stopped at a small station, when one of the passengers, in looking over the place, found his gaze fixed upon an interesting sign. Hurrying to the side of the conductor, he eagerly inquired:

"Do you think that I will have time to get a soda before the train starts?"

"Oh, yes," answered the conductor.

"But suppose," suggested the thirsty passenger, "that the train should go on without me?"

"We can easily fix that," promptly replied the conductor. "I will go along and have one with you."

The president of a large corporation had occasion one day to reprimand an employee for his inefficiency, whereupon the inefficient young man began finding fault with the way in which the president was managing affairs. The head of the corporation turned angrily toward the speaker.

"Are you the president of this corporation?" he demanded.

"No, sir; of course not," answered the employee.

"Well, then," thundered the president, "don't talk like a fool."—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

The Prisoner—Your Honor, I was only acting as a peacemaker.

His Honor—But you knocked the man senseless.

The Prisoner—But that was the only way to get peace.

## THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The alleged fate of some paint guns is discussed in the current issue of the American Contractor in a manner which surely will interest union painters. It is set forth in this employers' journal that a dealer sold three paint guns to as many contractors at a recent convention. One of these guns, the article says, was destroyed in a bomb explosion which wrecked the job. The first job on which the second gun was used was found one morning covered with asphalt. The third machine was never taken out of its crate by the contractor who bought it. So goes the article, which concludes that while the alleged conduct was foolish it also was human, but that whatever may be the case, machinery will win out over all opposition.

\* \* \*

It is, of course, assumed by the writer in the American Contractor that painters were responsible for the fate of these machines. No proof of that is offered, however, and so it is only assumption. It is just as easy to assume that rival contractors wrecked that first machine and covered the second job with asphalt. Inasmuch as there is no evidence available in support of either contention, the one is just as sound as the other. In Chicago certain beauty shop owners have just been resorting to machine guns to put rival shops out of business. It is by no means always workers who resort to violence. As a matter of fact it is quite safe to assume that in the past year there has been more desperate violence in rivalry between shop owners and employers than has been resorted to by all the workers in the land for all reasons.

\* \* \*

It used to be safe for anyone to assume that every case of assault and battery and every bomb explosion was the act of some enraged union man. That assumption doesn't go any more. Rival businesses and rival business organizations are the first to be suspected today when a bomb goes off. Chicago and New York are familiar with these business outrages and the newspapers no longer conceal the facts. Organized gangs find employment in business and trade wars. As to the paint-spraying machines, the union has found and medical authorities have supported the finding that paint spraying by machine is a menace to health. That is the only ground on which the machine has been opposed. The average person who is not a painting contractor is likely to conclude that health is a fairly good ground for opposition of that kind.

\* \* \*

American labor does not oppose the introduction of labor-saving machinery. American labor stands for all the machinery that genius can provide. Machinery increases the efficiency of human labor, takes the tough loads off human backs and fills human habitations with multitudes of good things that could not be provided otherwise. American labor opposes, wisely, the use of machinery as a means of further exploiting human labor. Machinery is not just for the piling up of profits in the coffers of employers. It is to bless the race with its outpouring of wealth. But machinery is what makes possible the civilization of today and it is a base and unwarranted slander to assume that labor in America anywhere opposes the introduction and the fullest use of machinery. Labor contests for proper conditions of work in operating machines, and for an adequate return for service rendered, but it most emphatically does not oppose machinery. It seeks machinery, but it seeks machinery in the service of humanity. Machines are for men, not men for machines.



**GROWING.**

Evidence of the growth of Northern California, and particularly that section served by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, is forcibly brought out in the company's annual report just issued.

During the year cities the size of Denver, Colo.; Louisville, Ky., or Portland, Ore., have, so to speak, been dropped into this growing empire.

Northern California as a great magnet is drawing people from all walks of life. All sections of the company's territory show increase. Agriculture, mining, industry, show a substantial growth and expansion.

On the company's distribution system during 1925 there was added 50,081 active meters. None of these were due to purchase of other companies.

The year's gain would closely approximate a

single service (gas or electric) to every dwelling reported by the 1920 census in any one of the cities above mentioned.

Power demands now show business growing steadily. Consumption of electricity is interpreted as a sensitive barometer and the first three months of 1926 show an even greater gain than during the same period of 1925.

In the first quarter of 1926, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company made a net addition of 11,824 customers to its distribution systems, of which 6723 were electric services, 5015 gas services and the remaining 86 in other departments. In the same quarter of 1925 the net addition was 7479. This year's showing is about 60 per cent better than last year's showing, and is indicative of healthy activity in building down to the present time.

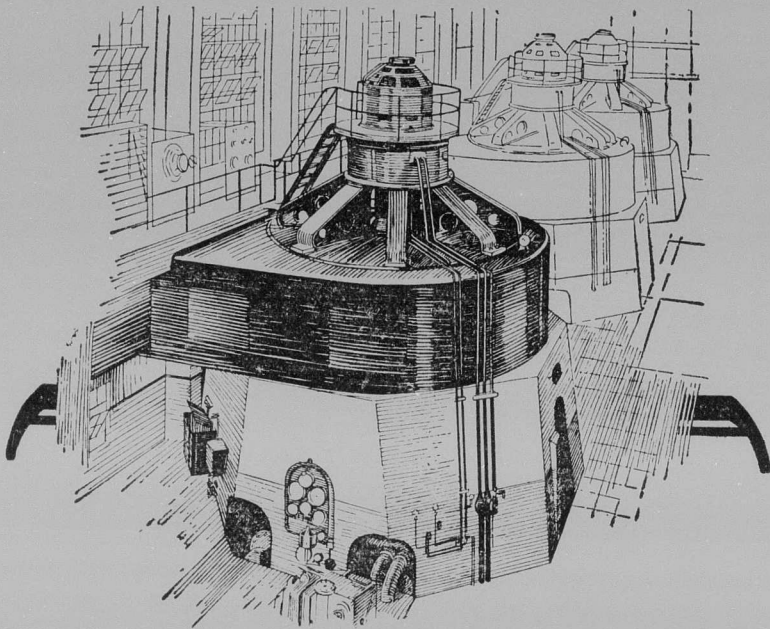
**ELECTROTYPERS GAIN.**

Fort Wayne, Ind., electrotypers raised wages \$3 a week and advanced rates for apprentices. The 44-hour week will prevail.

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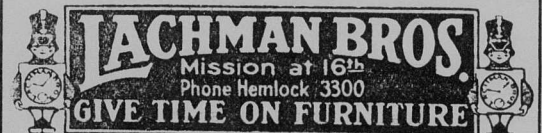
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**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—Does organized labor favor an investigation of Porto Rican affairs?

A.—Yes. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended the creation of a committee by Congress to investigate living conditions in Porto Rico.

Q.—What stand did the 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labor take on the proposal for legislation authorizing the deportation of alleged undesirable aliens?

A.—The convention condemned the proposal as potentially dangerous because legislation with reference to the deportation of aliens can be used by hostile interests to the injury of the labor movement.

Q.—Where is Unity Village and what is its purpose?

A.—Unity Village is at Forest Park, Pa. It is the summer home of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and is maintained to afford recreation and rest to the members of the union at a minimum cost?

Q.—Who is Spencer Miller, Jr.?

A.—He is secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, 476 West 24th Street, New York City.

Q.—Does organized labor look with favor on "loyalty tests" for teachers?

A.—Emphatically no. The 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared: "The trade union movement does not expect any teacher to be disloyal to the principles of constitutional government, and it does not believe there is the slightest danger that public school teachers will preach treason or incite to riot, or in any other way abet the forcible overturn of democratic government. To suppose that special laws, not applying to other citizens, are needed to restrain them from doing so is an insult to the teaching profession, and is, in fact, so absurd that we can not believe that instigators of such legislation had other objects in mind than their announced purpose. And, in fact, the practical result of such laws is to endanger the independence of teachers in dealing with social problems."

**SENSE FROM CONGRESS.**

"Our supreme need today is a new birth of moral and intellectual power, of spiritual vision, of practical common sense which shall foundation and support this mighty complex structure of our modern industrial civilization, so that in it and by means of it all men may give and receive justice and live together in peace."—Representative Eaton of New Jersey.

"He (the farmer) is entitled to more than the bare necessities of life. Our farmers should be given the same consideration that other lines of business are given; for their prosperity all is dependent upon the industry of the farmers of the country."—Representative Swank of Oklahoma.

"In America, public sentiment is on the side of those who have access to the means of reaching the public ear. Heretofore, in all labor disputes, the workers have never been in a position to put their side of the case before the American people. Organized labor does not ask anything for itself that will not be of benefit to the public."—Representative Carss of Minnesota.

**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

Written for International Labor News Service  
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

**THE LIBERTY MOTOR.**

Born of the war and now famous, Liberty motors have proven themselves to be a triumph of American invention. Their effect upon our future civilization can hardly be calculated even by the very dreamers who produced the thing itself. The designing and building of this engine has been a drama replete with all the human emotions and sacrifices. It has been a drama played behind closed doors in laboratories and in machine shops, a drama played days and nights and weeks at a stretch; a drama in which all the walks of life have virtually put their own personalities and souls into the cold, unresponsive metals that such metals, in turn, in their final form, might have almost a personality and a spirit of their own.

When the country's need was realized in 1917, two of the nation's foremost engineers were called to Washington. One was Col. J. J. Vincent. The other was E. J. Hill. Both had theories and inventive ideas which up to that time had been jealously guarded as their own.

Together they were informed that their government depended upon them to design an aeroplane engine that would help America win the war. Then they were locked together in a hotel room.

For thirty days and nights, Vincent and Hill remained together in that room, working incessantly, stopping to eat only when food was pressed upon them, snatching only a fitful hour or two of sleep as exhaustion forced it on them. At the end of the thirty days they emerged from that room with the design of the Liberty engine complete in their hands.

To the honor of these men and the cause for which they worked, let it be added that fundamentally the designs have never been changed: The Liberty engine which carried the American birdmen around the world is the same Liberty engine which these two men put on paper. It was taken from the blue-prints and made a reality by the efforts of thousands of men and women—and under circumstances also as dramatic as its conception.

For months under the direction of Harold Emons, chief of the engineering production section of the Air Service, a small army toiled in secret to produce the Liberty motor.

Engineering and inventive geniuses, Leland, Marmon, Crysler, Wills, MacAulley and a dozen others met daily at a common table and exchanged ideas and confidences for the betterment of this engine.

So in theory the design of the Liberty motor is perfection itself. It is the masterpiece of American invention. It challenges the entire world.

Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

**MILK DRIVERS GAIN.**

Rochester, N. Y., Milk Drivers' Union has raised wages \$2 a week and reduced the work week from seven to six days.

Non-union drivers, who stood aside while the fight was being made, are joining the union.

**BAKERY KING SUED.**

William B. Ward and several associates have been sued for \$8,547,935 by the stockholders' committee of the General Baking Corporation. It is alleged that at the request of Ward, and without submission to the board of directors, checks in the amount were signed by the president and treasurer of the corporation.

Residence Phone Graystone 3064

**DR. C. V. MURPHY**

DENTIST

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### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

**The Time**—Saturday night of next week. Or, to be more explicit, the evening of May 15.

**The Place**—Native Sons' Hall, in Mason street, near Geary.

**The Occasion**—Annual grand ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society.

To the average member of the union, or at least to those who have been attending similar affairs of this organization for years past, this is about all the information they need to assure their attendance at Native Sons' Hall next Saturday night.

But to those who are new in the union and, consequently, have never before attended a ball or other social function given by the Mutual Aid, it would be well to state that annually the Society celebrates the anniversary of its formation, and that it does it well is freely attested by all who have attended previous affairs.

This year's ball is being held to commemorate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Society's organization, and for some time past an active committee, headed by Chairman Cy Stright of the Examiner and Secretary George E. Mitchell, Sr., of the Call, has been busily engaged in arranging the details. Besides the local membership of the union, the committee has stirred up quite an interest among those affiliated with other organizations affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council, with the result that the ball promises to bring forth a grand reunion of all connected with the printing industry. Invitations to attend have also been sent the general membership of all unions affiliated with both the Labor and Building Trades Council, and it is being freely predicted that all of these organizations will also be well represented.

The Rainbow Orchestra of jazz symphonists, headed by Dan Treloar, a well-known member of the union, is to discourage the music for dancing, and the committee promises plenty of it for those who enjoy the terpsichorean art. In fact, Stright, Mitchell and the others in charge of the program say that nothing is to be left undone to make the coming affair the most pleasant in the Society's history. And with this the object in view, a good time is assured for those printers and their friends fortunately able to attend.

To those not acquainted with the objects of the Society, and especially to the young members of the union, it would be well to state that the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, as its name implies, is a purely beneficial organization, with its membership open to all, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, affiliated with San Francisco and Oakland Typographical Unions and the local Mailers' Union. With a membership of 300 and individual dues of only \$1.25 per month, the Society, in the event of sickness, pays a weekly sick benefit of \$10 per week for 52 weeks, after which \$5 weekly is paid for an indefinite period. It also furnishes all medicines free, besides the services of a well-known reputable physician. Its treasury is now and, in fact, always has been in a very healthy financial condition, due to the fact that its officers at all times have done its work gratuitously, thus keeping down the overhead expenses. Some \$10,000 of the Society's funds are invested in such gilt-edge securities as bonds of the United States Government and the Geary Street Municipal Railway.

For several weeks past rumors have been afloat to the effect that the Illustrated Daily Herald was about to encounter the financial rocks. Rumors took more definite shape last week with the publication of telegraphic dispatches from New York City that negotiations were under way in the East to raise necessary money for the conduct of the paper. It was stated that the Vanderbilt family had refused to advance further cash for the con-

duct of the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., string of papers, the Miami Tab, Los Angeles News and San Francisco Herald. The climax came Tuesday of this week, when notice was published in the Herald that it was suspending publication with Wednesday morning's edition. The employees of the Herald composing room did not receive their checks for last week's work, but in the hope that a way out of the difficulty would be found, the printers, together with the other mechanical and editorial forces, banded together and continued on the job as long as there was paper in the house on which to print. The Herald had been in existence in this city for a matter of a couple of years and at no time in its existence was it ever a paying proposition. The Herald has been one of the finest places in the West in which to work. Mr. Vanderbilt insisted that the employee's of his papers be given the finest treatment, best wages and conditions, and the passing of the Herald will be keenly felt, and they showed their gratitude when they continued to publish the paper in the face of almost certain failure to get their wages. About fifteen members of the Typographical Union were out of jobs by its closing. The printing trades unions of this city will always entertain a kindly remembrance of Mr. Vanderbilt, even though he was unable to make a success of the venture.

According to the Southern California Labor Press all incumbent officers of the Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 were re-nominated at the April meeting of that union without opposition. The only contest before No. 174 will be on the delegateship to the International convention to be held at Colorado Springs in September. Six candidates for the three elective positions were nominated at their regular meeting.

In a lengthy editorial appearing last week in the Southern California Labor Press published in Los Angeles it is stated that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of that city is raising an enormous sum of money with which to fight the Typographical Union of the southern metropolis. The Typographical Union of Los Angeles has been in existence for a matter of 50 years and has gone through many struggles, and this latest attempt on the part of the M. & M. to put the Typographical Union out of business in that district will be met with the same fine fighting spirit as has been manifest in the years past by that body. The Typographical Union in Los Angeles is there to stay, and no amount of money and no combination of circumstances can be devised that will kill the spirit of fraternalism and unionism that has been displayed in that city.

Word from the San Francisco Hospital is to the effect that James Scott and Ed Brush, members of No. 21 who are undergoing treatment in that institution, are making satisfactory progress toward recovery. Mr. Scott is confined to Ward E, and Mr. Brush is a patient in Ward H, and will appreciate their friends calling upon them in that place.

A. W. Wheelon, who has been conducting a trade linotype shop at 995 Market street, in the basement of the Western States Life Building, has removed during the week to the Calmar Building at 347 Clay street, where he will enlarge and continue his growing business. The reason for Mr. Wheelon's change was to be nearer the center of the printing industry of this city.

The Willats Printing Co., which has been located at 3986 Twenty-third street, has been removed to larger and better quarters at 915 Folsom street and will be pleased to have their many friends call on them at that point.

Al Neilson, of the Belcher & Phillips linotyping

plant, left this week for a visit to friends and relatives in Southern California. While gone Mr. Neilson plans to visit Harry Lindsay, a member of No. 21, who is undergoing treatment for lung trouble near San Bernardino. Mr. Neilson is tak-

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### Did The Work

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UNION  
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CIGARETTES

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Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.



ing an early vacation this year in expectation of a great amount of work which is due in the Belcher & Phillips plant in the very near future.

W. E. Shepherd has returned to his position at the Gille Co., after two weeks spent on a ranch near Modesto. Mr. Shepherd reports having had a pleasant visit and a fine outing in the valley country.

G. A. Pagnello and Tommy Melvin, two of the employees of the late deceased Herald, drew their traveling cards and departed for valley towns, where they will visit friends and seek employment. These two boys had a host of friends in San Francisco who will wish them well wherever they may decide to locate.

August W. H. Hansen, 62 years of age, passed away in a local hospital Sunday of this week, following an accident in which he suffered severe injuries when struck by a Market Street Railway car near the Ferry more than a week ago. Mr. Hansen for a great many years has been an employer of members of the Typographical Union in this city, and at the time of his passing was engaged in the printing business at 944 Howard street. The funeral was held Tuesday of this week under the auspices of Doric Lodge, F. & A. M., and burial was had in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The business established by Mr. Hansen will be carried on in the same place and under the same fair conditions by his son, Bernard A. Hansen.

The International Typographical Union's picture, "His Brother's Keeper," which has been in the possession of the local union for the past several days, was on exhibit last week for the students and visitors to McClymond's High School in Oakland. Much favorable comment was heard from those who saw this great picture. The picture was shipped this week to Twin Falls, Idaho, where it will be exhibited for several days, and later on in the spring will be returned to this city, where it will be shown in one or more of the local theatres.

#### Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

George Knell and Alfie Moore have been gone a week on a tour to the south. They it was who bought Beach's old Buick especially for this trip, some saying they paid as high as \$75 for it, others that a plug hat and a chew of Climax was the consideration.

New star wheels are being tried out by Machinist Leslie on a couple of Mergenthalers. They revolve only half as fast as ordinary wheels, the theory underlying the mechanism being that less speed may obviate transpositions.

Coincident with opening of the fishing season George Moore was away to a flying start, Lake County his destination, because he knows of several places inaccessible to any but agile rod and reel enthusiasts, where flycasting should be productive.

Workmen were engaged early this week removing a brick partition separating composing and stereotyping rooms. The last named department has been transferred to another part of the building and space thus gained will be used by the printers.

On Tuesday Jimmy Serrano came over from the Herald. Pickings must be a little better, be-

cause he caught on for the office that very night.

In search of desirable real estate Frank Sherman was out bright and early each Sunday for a month or more, and though having a pretty clear idea of what he wants to buy for a home, so far

his quest has proved unproductive.

An auto caravan was led by Bill Leslie in his Maxwell Sunday for a picnic under the redwoods. An old-fashioned barbecue was a feature that easily took headline honors.

## "In Our Simplicity We Trusted Them"

—J. W. HAYS at Quebec Convention

# SIMPLICITY COST THE I. T. U. \$15,000,000

## TO WIN THE 44-HOUR WEEK which had been "agreed to" in 1919

IN 1920 the membership were informed by the Executive Council, consisting of Scott, Barrett, Hoban and Hays, the printer members, that the 44-hour week had been won.

The employers and the Union had voted on the proposition and mutually agreed that the 44-hour week was to take effect May 1, 1921.

When it came to the final analysis the membership were surprised to learn that the I. T. U. had no written agreement. This negligence on the part of Mr. Hays who had had years of experience in dealing with employers reflects discredit on his business acumen. In his statement in the April 1926 Journal Mr. Hays says: "If I am re-elected I shall carry out the same policies that I have pursued in the past." And the policy of having no written agreement cost the I. T. U. \$15,000,000.

When our late president, John McParland, took office in 1920 he was the only Progressive member on the Executive Council. The four Lynch proteges controlled the actions of the Council and did everything possible to discredit McParland's administration.

In November, 1922, when McParland, Howard and Trotter assumed office the Progressives had a majority in the Executive Council for the first time in twenty-five years. The control of the Executive Council by the Progressives lasted only SEVEN months.

When the Progressives assumed control of the Council there was \$557,266.51 in the general fund. No adequate means had been adopted to successfully finance the 44-hour week struggle. The cost of conducting the strike was exceeding the revenue \$125,000 a month.

THE Progressive Council formulated a plan to finance the strike and immediately started an investigation that did away with the wilful misuse of strike funds.

After McParland's death in 1923 the Executive Council was composed of two Progressive and two Administration members, and during all of President Howard's term he was handicapped in every way by one printer and one mailer who were trying to discredit his administration by tying up the business of the Executive Council. In spite of this opposition President Howard made an enviable record in carrying on the work of the I. T. U. During his term of office the gross earnings of members were increased \$13,500,000 in one year and these increased wage scales negotiated during the last months of Howard's administration are now being used to show greater increased earnings under Lynch.

At the close of his term of office President Howard left \$2,108,154.69 in the general fund. This is the largest amount of money ever in this fund.

With this large treasury in sight, President Lynch shortly before he assumed office said: "We shall not hesitate to spend the money." And he has made good his words. His seventeen months in office show a deficit of \$692,275. How long can he continue at this rate without another raise in our dues?

Vote a straight Progressive ticket and elect to office Howard, Perry, Bentley and Randolph—men pledged to uphold the constitution and return the control of the I. T. U. to the membership.

Published by the SAN FRANCISCO PROGRESSIVE CLUB

H. J. BENZ, Secretary

C. M. BAKER, President

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FAMOUS FOR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

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your home—  
Your word's good  
for all the credit  
you want.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of April 30, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m., by Vice-President Baker.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Stanton was excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From Congressman Flaherty, relative to the Compensation Bill now pending before Congress. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the Franciscan Festival, requesting co-operation for the success of the festival.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—Wage scale of the Watchmen's Union and requesting the Council's assistance in securing for their members employed by the city the union scale of wages. From the Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in unionizing the Jenny Wren Chain Stores. From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, requesting the Council to place the Hooker Sheet Metal Works at 1530 Howard street on the unfair list of the Council.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the impression that there is danger of war between this country and Mexico. From Senator Shortridge, with reference to a bill to create in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor a Division of Safety.

**Referred to Organizing Committee**—Application for affiliation from the Jewelry Workers' Union.

**Referred to Special Committee on Banks**—From the Bay District Council of Carpenters, relative to the attitude of the banks in this city toward organized labor.

**Communication from the District Council of Carpenters** requesting the assistance of the Council by appointing a committee to be present at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors when the resolutions regarding the activity of the Police Department in the strike of the Carpenters will be considered. On motion the request was complied with.

**Communication from the Father McKinnon Monument Committee**, requesting the Council to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with and Veterans of this city in this worthy movement of selecting a place in one of our parks for Father McKinnon's monument. Motion to co-operate carried.

**Communication from Katherine L. Schmidt**, informing the Council that May 1 would be Mother Jones' 96th birthday and suggesting that unions wire congratulations. On motion request was complied with.

**Report of Executive Committee**—The matter of Grocery Clerks' controversy with the Hader

Bro's. grocery store was laid over for further negotiation. The matter of controversy of Metal Polishers with the Occidental Foundry, laid over to permit the union in question to take the matter up with the Molders' Union, in accordance with the law of the Council. The President appointed Brothers Johnson and Blanchard, and George Kidwell as alternate, to represent the Council to the Council of Social and Health Agencies.

**Report of Delegates to Meeting of the Proposed Council of Recreation**—Brothers Johnson and Blanchard submitted a progressive report which was read and filed.

**Reports of Unions**—Cemetery Workers—Are negotiating for an increase in wages. Auto Mechanics—Will hold dance in California Hall, June 5, to commemorate its seventh anniversary. Poultry Dressers—Have signed up with O'Brien, Spotorno & Mitchell. Bottlers—Canada Dry and London Dry Ginger Ale unfair. Culinary Workers—Foster's still unfair; have placed 282 house cards in the city. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for their label when purchasing shirts and overalls. Pressmen No. 24—Requested delegates to collect all non-union printed matter and forward same to the Allied Printing Trades Council, 525 Market street.

The chair introduced Albert Adamski, representing the International United Garment Workers of America, who addressed the Council and requested co-operation of all unions in their campaign for union-made garments.

**Promotional League**—Will hold a meeting May 12, Collingwood Hall, to boost the union label, card and button.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants drawn for same.

**Receipts**—\$234.10. **Expenses**—\$164.10.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,  
Secretary.

### WIT OF WOMEN.

Chauncey M. Depew, at a dinner in Washington, was praising the wit of women.

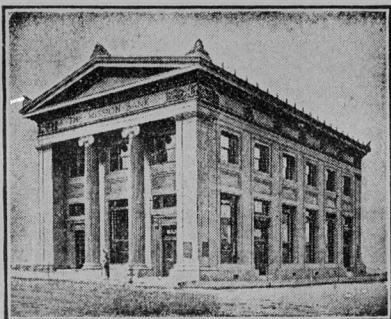
"Against this wit," he said, "we men are powerless. Even when all the right and logic of an argument is on our side, woman with all her wit, will nine times out of ten put us to shame.

"Thus, a man once found that his wife had bought a few puffs of false hair. This displeased him. He hid in the hall one day, and, just as the lady was fixing the false puffs upon her brow, he darted in upon her.

"Mary," he said reproachfully, 'why do you put hair of another woman upon your head?'

"Why," his wife answered, 'do you wear the skin of another calf upon your hands?'"—Kablegram.

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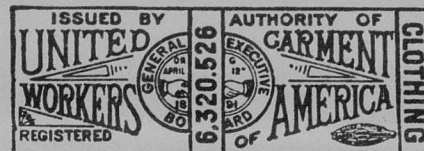
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J. Freund, 2309 Clement Street  
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.,  
2554 Mission Street  
H. Mieres, 2806 Mission Street  
D. Mulready, 1699 Haight Street  
Peterson Bros., 628 20th Street  
The Emporium (Down-Street)  
Store, 835 Market Street  
George Price, 19 Embarcadero  
Summerfield & Haines, 6th & Market Sts.

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1523 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Martin L. Gable of the cigarmakers, William A. McDowell of the electrical workers, Edward Madden of the painters.

Delegates Johnson and Blanchard have been appointed to represent the Labor Council at the conferences to be held concerning the formation of a council having to do with recreation facilities management. The conference was called by the Council of Social and Health Agencies. The two delegates made a progressive report last Friday night indicating that a committee had been named to draw up plans for such an organization.

The offer of an increase of 25 cents per day in the wage scale of the Cemetery Workers' Union was rejected by the organization at its last meeting and the committee directed to continue negotiations looking to more substantial consideration.

The Trade Union Promotional League will hold a meeting to boost the union label, card and button in Collingwood Hall, Eighteenth and Castro streets, on Wednesday evening, May 12th.

The Poultry Dressers' Union has signed a union shop contract with the firm of O'Brien, Spotorno & Mitchell, thus breaking the ranks of those opposing the organization, which has been on strike for several weeks.

A committee has been delegated by the Labor Council to co-operate with the United Veterans in the request to Park Commissioner John McLaren for the restoration of the monument to Father McKinnon, formerly chaplain of the first California Volunteer Infantry.

The Teamsters' Union has affiliated with the Trades Union Promotional League and will contribute \$25 a month to the organization, reports Secretary George Wilson. The local also donated \$25 to the striking mill men in San Antonio, Tex.

Membership of the local was increased by 10 initiations, one reinstatement and one transfer this week. It issued three withdrawal cards and paid \$264 sick benefits.

An organization campaign of Electricians' Local No. 151 is to begin May 13 with an open meeting. All members, ex-members and non-members are requested to attend this meeting, the purpose of which is to explain the necessity of organization and to outline the functions of the union. The local received 15 new applicants and admitted four on transfer cards, reports Secretary George Flatley. The sick benefits for the week amounted to \$63.

Albert Adamski, general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, has established headquarters at the Labor Temple in this city, where he will remain for two months in the interest of Garment Workers' Local.

Syril V. de Mille, a carpenter who says he was induced by false representations to come from Los Angeles to San Francisco by agents of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, has filed suit in the Superior Court for \$50,000 damages from the members of the Association as the result of a beating De Mille says he suffered at the hands of John "Black Jack" Jerome. De Mille says Jerome attacked him in an employment office at 173 Jessie street on April 5 when he protested that he had been deceived.

"I'll explain deduction," said the young law student, airing his knowledge in the home circle. "In our backyard, for example, is a pile of ashes. By deduction that is evidence that we've had fires going this winter."

"By the way, John," broke in his father, "you might go out and sift the evidence."

### CHILD NIGHT WORKERS.

"The employment of women and children in night work in southern cotton mills is more than a social mistake, it is an economic crime and should be prevented by the state," said Robert Lassiter, cotton mill operator and a member of the directorate of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Lassiter said he has congratulated Governor McLean upon his decision to have an investigation made of plants employing women and children.

"The result of night work by women and children, even though the children be of legal age, cannot be justified by morals or common sense," said Mr. Lassiter.

"The fixed policy of running the mills at night, and using women and children in them for such work, can have but one result and that will be harmful, vitiating and destructive to the industry itself.

"It is the economic blunder and crime of the thing, the anti-business phrase of it, that has impressed me. I am opposed to it and will be delighted to have the cover torn off the situation as now exists in the state and throughout the South. It will be the salvation of the cotton manufacturing industry itself, if the elimination of this primal cause of all its evils can be brought about."

The governor's decision to order a probe followed long agitation by various women's organizations and trade unions of this state.

The agitation was renewed when cotton mill owners refused to permit the University of North Carolina to survey conditions in mill villages of the state.

### JUDGE TO ANSWER CHARGES.

The Senate has ordered Judge George W. English of the Eastern Illinois district to answer charges of usurpation of power, tyranny and oppression and other "high misdemeanors" in office.

The House impeached Judge English, after a three-days' debate, by a vote of 306 to 62. The case is now before the Senate, which will act as a trial court. Each Senator and the Vice-President will take a special oath to qualify them to sit as judge. The prosecutors will be a committee of the House, called "managers." When Judge English appears before the Senate he will be given time to answer the charges. The "managers" will reply.

During the 1922 shopmen's strike Judge English issued numerous injunctions against these workers and even threatened to oust duly elected officials of cities and towns in his district. Similar treatment was accorded attorneys who appeared before him, and he caused funds of bankrupt firms to be placed in banks in which he was interested.

The Bar Association of East St. Louis refused to pass a resolution calling on Judge English to refrain from continuing on the bench while charges against him was pending. When this resolution was before the Association lawyers stated that they knew Judge English was unfit to sit on the bench, and that they believed the charges, but they did not want to go to jail. The resolution was not passed and all discussion of the subject was expunged from the minutes.

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